WASHINGTON.

Sudden Demise of the Ku Klux Klan.

General Sherman's New Crleans Speech Denounced by Radicals.

Revenue Decisions by Commissioner Pleasanton.

Salarles of City Officials Subject to the Income Tax.

An Important Question Before the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1871. The Kn Klux Act a Dend Letter-Radienly Howling Over General Sherman's New Orleans Speech.

Since the adjournment of Congress there does not seem to be so many reports sent here of Ku Klux outrages, and many persons are arriving at the opinion as General Sherman-namely, that these outrages, if they existed at all, were greatly overrated for the purpose of making political capiupon to enforce the act of Congress passed the recent session for the suppression Klux, for the reason that there does not appear to be any considerable num-ber of persons disposed to resist it. The special joint committee which was appointed to visit the South during the recess and investigate the alleged outrages meets here on the 17th inst.; but if ent peaceful condition of affairs continues at the outh it is hardly probable the committee will take speech is severely denounced by radical politicians, who assert that he does not know what he is talking about, and that he has had no opportunity to ascertain anything about the operations of the Ku Kiux. The radicals seem anxious to keep alive all stories about outrages at the South which were repeated in the debate in the Senate when the Enforcement bill was under discussion.

The President's Visit to Boston Postponed. The President will not be able to visit Boston at the meeting of the Army of the Potomac, on the 12th inst., in that city, owing to the business he will have to transact with Senators during the approach-

Improvements in the Service-Inspectors of Customs to be Uniformed.

In response to the letter of Secretary Bontwell, collectors of ports throughout the country favorably replied that they consider ment and the merchants would be promoted by prescribing a uniform for the Inspectors of Cusns. Upon the return of Secretary Boutwell this subject will receive his immediate attention, and the suggestions as to the color best adapted for the uniforms to be worn by these customs officials will be duly regarded. This step of Secretary Boutwell supposed by Treasury officials to be in the direction of improving the civil service, and other important changes are expected. General Lawrence, the Defaulting Pension

Agent.

Up to this time the government has obtained no clue to the whereabouts of General Lawrence, late sion Agent at New York, though diligent efforts have been made to find him. He stood very high with the Secretary of the Interior, who regarded him as one of the most faithful officers under the departnent. General Lawrence has relatives in this city who are at a loss to account for his strange con

General George Stoneman has been relieved from the command of the Department of Arizona. The merous complaints of his inactivity in the present savage warfare waged by the Apaches in the Terri-tory sufficiently indicates the cause of his removal. The cause of his forced inactivity is not so generally known, and it is but just to a most meritorious moer to say that he is a constant sufferer from a physical infirmity which incapacifrom violent exercise from which several severe and dangerous ral Stoneman is succeeded in Arizona by Gene ral George Crook, a distinguished commander in the Valley during the war and lately commander of the Department of Columbia. Internal Revenue Decisious-Salaries of City

Officials Subject to the Income Tax. The Supreme Court of the United States having recently decided in the case of Buffinton vs. Day, that all necessary agencies for the legitimate purposes of the State government are not proper sub-jects of the taxing power of Congress, &c., several

questions have already come under the considera-tion of the Commissioner of Internal revenue in connection with that subject, and he has just de-

cided the following cases, viz.:—
The cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, at Annapolis, Md., says the State Treasurer notified his bank that he was going to make a demand upon it for the payment to the State of the United States ave per cent tax on the dividends of the stock held by the State, which, he alleged, was erroneously held by the bank and paid to the United States The State Treasurer claimed that under the recent decision of the courts the State was not hable to the tax. The Commissioner repiled that, in his opinion, the tax withheld from said coupons was properly withheld and cannot be refunded.

A gentieman of Boston wrote that he

was required to pay income tax upon coupons of the State of Massachusetts bonds.
Thinking the spirit of the recent decisions regarding salaries paid to State judges should exclude such coupons from taxation, he sioner whether he was required to pay it or not. The Commissioner replies that coupons or amounts fue on coupons of State bonds are not included in the amounts exempted by the decision from returns

Cornelius Gieu, a clerk of the Board of Canal Ap praisers of New York, asked the Commissioner 1 the salaries of the members of the Board were subject to return as income, to which the latter replied the members of the Board are not relieved from liebillty to include their emoluments as such in their eturns of income, but should return sald emoluments in the same manner as other incomes.

Walker C. Dunfee, of Fall River, having inquired If the salary of a city assessor must be returned as income, the Commissioner replied that the decision does not extend to the salaries of city officials,

Reports from National Banks. The Comptroller of the Currency, in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the reports of national banking associations, has, in an ometal circular, required them to forward reports of the lition of their respective banks as shown by their books at the close of business on Saturday, the

Interesting Cases in the Court of Claims-Presi-dent Juhnson's Peace Proclamation. The Court of Claims to-day was mainly occupied

in hearing argument in the case of J. M. Lapeyne vs. The United States, which involves a new and interesting question. The act of July 2, 1864, permitted purchases of cotton in insurrectionary districts, provided that one-fourth of the amount purchased should be turned over in each case to the United States government as a special tax. aperne bought 476 bales of cotton in Louislana, in June, 1865, and delivered 119 bales thereof to Treasury agent as the required purchasing agency sax. He now claims the recovery of the proceeds this amount of cotton, on the ground that at the date of the transaction President Johnson's proclauntion of June 24, 1865, restoring commercial intercourse, had been issued, and old away with the obligation to pay said tax, although the fact of its nance was not then known at

ns where the cotton was purchased. question therefore arises whether the proclamation took effect at the date of its signature in Washington, or at varying dates in various sections of the country, when the news of its promulgation was received.

Company vs. The United States for the recovery of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph

sent by Secretary Seward.

The Land Office Recorder Invited to Resign,
Judge Granger, Recorder of the Land Office, and who figured conspicuously in the celebrated McGarrahan case as against Joseph Wilson, late resignation to make room for a friend of Secretary Delano.

ent of the Diamond Gift Concer Postponement of the Diamond Gift Concerts.

The managers announce a final postponement until the 5th of July of the Diamond Gift Concerts

Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The President has selected the following as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy The annual examination takes place at the Academy on the 20th instant:—Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., District of Columbia; Judge J. L. Orr, South Caro lina; Rev. George M. Steele, Wisconsin; General James H. Wilson, late of the United States Army; Thomas P. Saffold, of Georgia; George D. Perkins, of lowa; Benjamin F. Tifft, Maine; Rev. J. J. Brownson, Pennsylvania; Wm. D. Walcott, New York;

Sin'ing of an Iron Steamship. The iron steamship Hercules, Captain Doughty, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, left the wharf of the Consolidated Coal Company at Georgetown, D. C., vesterday with 1,037 tons of Cumberland coal for Philadelphia, and was towed down the river as far as Water's wharf, where she sprung a leak, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. She is nearly new, and has been recently thoroughly repaired. She was built four years ago at Chester, Pa., and cost \$110,000. Her stern is completely under water. Efforts are being made to-day to pump her out.

Personal. Secretary Robeson left here this evening on a tour North on business and will be absent a week or ter

that his chila is much better and likely to recover. He will return to Washington at the earliest possible

Acting Secretary Richardson has received a telegram from Secretary Boutwell stating that he would not reach Washington until Saturday. On the return of Mr. Boutwell. Judge Richardson will leave for his home in Cambridge, Mass., to make preparations for his departure for Europe early this summer. the object of the visit being to negotiate the new

Secretary Robeson leaves here to-morrow for Philadelphia, Trenton and New York, to attend to some private business. He will be absent about a

Governor Walker, of Virginia, arrived here to night from Richmond and will leave to-morrow morning for New York. The members of the Joint High Commission at

tended the private theatricals given this evening at Wall's Opera House for the benefit of a charitable object in Washington.

The Public Funds-The Facts About the Coin

Balauce—Success of the New Long.

[From the Evening Post.]

Washington, May 3, 1871.

Many complaints are received at the Treas rry Department from gentlemen of public standing as to the course of the Secretary in keeping a coin balance on hand of over \$100,000,000. The fact does not seem to be generally understood that this balance is court a few millions in excess of outstanding liability. only a few millions in excess of outstanding liabilities hayable an coin, which are liable to be presente any day. The acting Secretary says that these lisbilities in round numbers are as follows:—

Coin certificates.

\$20.500.00 oin certificates \$20,500,000 alorest due \$20,500,000 alorest due \$20,000,000

A total of nearly......\$92,000,000

There are other small sums, not here enumerated, which swell the outstanding liabilities to about \$294,000,000.

The coin balance on hand is \$106,000,000, or twelve millions more than the theretailly the coin balance on hand is \$106,000,000, or twelve millions more than the theretailly the coin balance of the coin balance of the coin balance of the coin balance than the coin balance of the coin balance The coin balance on hand is \$105,000,000, or twelve millions more than the liabilities which the Treasurer may be called upon to meet any day. The Acting Strictury desires it to be known that as fast as the two-twonty bonds are purchased by the Treasury they are immediately destroyed, and the interest does not accumulate, as is supposed. Not only are these bonds destroyed, but the plates from which they were printed have also been destroyed, placing it beyond the control of the department to again issue them.

Important negotiations are in progress between the Secretary of the Treasury and foreign capitalists in reference to the new five per cent loan, and it is confidently stated at the Treasury Department that before the 1st of June the entire loan will be taken.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Burning of the Government Buildings on Goat Island-More Claimants of the Broderick Estate-Fuss Among the Doctors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3, 1871. At eleven o'clock to-day two government military

storehouses on Goat Island took fire from a spark from the hospital chimney and were burned to the ground. The wharf was badly damaged. The loss is over \$6,000.

An immense mail for Australia and New Zeal and is accumulating here against the sailing of the steamer on Saturday.

The schooner Margaret Crocker, which was wrecked and abandoned in Coosa Bay, drilted to sea dismasted and waterlogged, and was found by the brig Hesperian, has arrived here. The crew placed on board by the Hesperian suffered severely.

Two nieces of the late David C. Broderick, from Australia, have commenced suit to have the alleged fictations will under which the estate of the deceased Schator was sold set aside. They claim to have indisputable evidence of the validity of their claim. The republican city ticket has been elected in the town of Stockten by a close vote.

The Steamship Constitution, for Pannina to-day, carried \$210,000 in treasure, and merchandise valued at \$102,000.

The American Medical Association, after a lengthy debate, referred the name of Dr. R. Townsend, of Philadelphia, to the Committee on Ethics, to report on his standing with regard to the profession.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Charges by Policy Holders Against the

Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

It has been alleged by the policy holders in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company that they have been thoroughly swindled by the company. In brief, the policy holders say that the company has sent around agents to their onices and dwellings, who have insured them, and called for the money on the insurances at stated intervals, and in every way presented the usual formula of business. This state of the money on the insurances at stated interrals, and in every way presented the usual formula of business. This state of affairs has been going on for some time; but recently the agents discontinued their visits, and the result was that suspicion crept in among the policy holders. A visit to the head office of the Knickerbocker Company only made things worse. The very same doctor who, in nearly every instance, had first gone round to the offices and dwellings of those about to be insured on the occasion of the latest sistis, concluded that some new disease had set in which rendered the insured unterly non-entitled to continue as a policy holder in sured unterly non-entitled to continue as a policy holder (contrary to the right of policy holders in every other company). The result was that an indignation meeting was recently held by a large number of the insured in the Knickerbocker Company, and resolutions were then passed threatening to bring the matter but the courts. Last evening a similar meeting was recently held the case into court in the committee appointed to bring the case into court in the committee appointed to bring the case into court aported progress. Dr. Franklin, chairman of a committee appointed to bring the case into court aported progress. Dr. Franklin, chairman of a committee appointed to the Knickerbocker Lufe Insurance Company, reported that the interviewed gondierman in believe the company was responsible for the action of as agents; thus representations about the dividends were all "nonsense," insurance as agents could not have represented who have a believe the company was responsible for the action of the Ruggeres of policy-holders, they not having brouge the money to the office of the company. Mr. Ewing, at present emproyed in the Tax discrept the policy of the contrary of the policy, he had called at the Knickerbocker Lufe Insurance Company to the office of the company. Mr. Ewing, at present emproyed in the Tax discrept the Knickerbocker Lufe Insurance Company, stated that the compan

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

Tuesday afternoon detectives Tilly and Tuily, of the Central Office, arrested a man named James C. Jone, who has for some time past been doing business as commission meritant at No. 206 Duane street, upon complaint of some parcies in Richmond. Va. whom, it is claumed, Janes has defeated a considerable amount of money. The prisoner was delivered to Captain Strong, thief of Police of Richmond, who light yith him on the p-sy train. WAR CLOUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The White and Black Clans Gathering for Battle.

Parade of the New Rifle Clubs in Columbia—The Aristocratic Sons of the Palmetto State Shouldering Their Muskets-Organization of Volunteer Militia Companies to Oppose the Colored National Guards-Description of the Organization of the Rival Armies-United States Troops Arriving in Columbia-The Ku Klux Law to be Enforced.

CHARLESTON, May 3, 1871. Since that terrible day for South Carolina when Columbia, burning, destroying and looting as they came, this State has not been placed in such peril as she is to-day, morally, socially and politically. The people are now really face to face with an issue which will be determined in a few weeks. Events

Three days ago, for the first time since the war 800 white men, many of them belonging to the best families in the State, marched through the main streets of this city with the precision of veterans, each man uniformed and equipped in ride green or gray, and carrying a Remington or a Winchester sixteenshooting rifle on his shoulder. Bands played, and as a testimony of the feeling of the fair sex swarms of ladies of the first society gathered at window, balcony, doorstep and sidewalk to smile at and wave handkerchiefs to the young men, who, for the first time since 1865, have appeared openly with arms and uniforms in this State. These rifle clubs are chartered as clubs only, the Carolina Rifle Club carrying Winchester rifles, for which they pay thirty-five dollars apiece as private individuals—the State, of course, having nothing to do with this company; but the other companies lately organized, such as the Sumter Rifle Club, are yet without arms. The Charleston Rifle Club, the Adger Rifle Club and the Washington Rifle Club have, I believe, humbugged Governor Scott into giving them arms from the State, he receiving some kind of a verbal promise from their officers that they were to consider themselves as State militia. Their commissions, however, were issued in blank and not filled out, and the clubs are essentially clubs, and have neither company, letter nor regimental organization. An Irish rifle club will be raised in a few days and will probably be recruited from the Palmetto Fire Company (all fire companies here are voluntary), which to a large extent is composed of Irish citizens. Five or six companies are being organized beside, but as yet they are in embryo-in

Yesterday the Charlestonians came out in strong force on several of the streets to gaze at a very ominous sight. Twelve brass field guns, with forges, calssons and all the paraphernalia of guns in battery, swept through the streets to the citadel, the last place in this city where General Conner placed a sentry for the Confederacy, the night before the bridge across the Ashley was burned, when the Union troops arrived in front of the city. A few days since came one hundred cannoniers of the United States Third artillery, and last week came a troop of cavalry, and in the neighborhood of the citadel the hammer and chisel and saw are heard daily. Barracks and sheds are being erected for

united States troops, who are being gradually kink troubles. "Now," said a South Carolina geniteman to your correspondent yesterday, "What are we to judge from all tusse movements of troops through the State? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? Why, simply that Grant is determined first of the state? The state of the

Although inferior in numbers in this State and in all the counties before Charieston, the secret organizations of the "Committee of Safety" is slowly but surely weeding out all men who attempt to control negroes in voting, or who attempt to encourage negroes to burn, ravish or destroy white men's property or the state or south and the property of the state or south and the state and, sooner or later, a fight must come, and I can only say that I believe that the negroes will be—as a Confederate officer told me yesterday—cut to pieces if they are mad enough to begin a row. It is useless to be biind to the fact that meets me everywhere I go, and stares me in the face.

That wonderful and powerful secret organization, which springs up in a night and disappears at dawn, no one knows where—the "Committee of Safety"—has, through its powerful agencies, complete possession of the State of South Carolina. Interested parties of both sides will contradict each other as to the magnitude of the organization. I firmly believe, from what I am told by men whose names I dare not use, that the "Committee of Safety" have determined to displace all white carpet-bagger or native renegationed office holders gradually, in every instance watting for some ostensible or real cause to justify the rude justice of their measures. I also believe that the adherents of this organization are drilling and preparing for something which I will not name, but must almost conjecture. I know that there is no feeling whatever among their men against the United States or it

but is very evident to me that the Convention will override such moderate men as Lathers, who seeks only for conclination. There is no common ground between the two parties for them to meet upon, and the question of race is insuperable. It is expected that W. D. Porter, a distinguished lawyer of this city, will preside in the Convention, Some of this more moderate and sensitive republicans, like Senator C. P. Leshe, General Gurney, Autorney General Chamberlain, District Attorney Corbin, of this city, and others, are growing more conservative daily, and would like to make some accommodation, if possible, but I don't believe in the result as if it were at all hopeful. One of the measures that will be certain to don't believe in the result as if it were at all hopeful. One of the meaures that will be certain to occupy the attention of the Convention will be shaped in the form of a resolution to do away with the sterling Funding bill, which empowers the State to borrow the sum of \$6,000,000 or £1,200,000, as best B. F. Whittemore, protested against this war, and their objection holds good to-day. It is a rascally and corrupt bill, and if the State does not frown down and legislative frauds, the thievish crew who the her now will bankrupt South Carolina. Gover-or Scott, it is said, is becoming quite conservative his tone of late, and in talk with me he gave e the idea and had the appearance of me the idea and had the appearance of a young candidate for holy orders—his utterances were beautiful and his language so choice. In the meantime the State bonds hold good at sixty, and I believe will be redeemed, and I think that the South Carolina bank bills are perfectly good investments for purchase. And still there are very unpleasant facts to look at some of which I may specify. First, these fourteen perron there are very unpleasant facts to look at, some of which I may specify. First, those fourteen negro regiments filled with a blind hatred to the whites; secondly, the arming and organizing of numerous rifle clubs; thirdly, the inscrutable and ail-pervading foresence of this vast and powerful. "Committee of Public Safety," which holds the destiny of South Carolina in the hollow of its mysterious hand, and lastly, the increasing antipathy and distrust of the whites, who do not desire to be ruled by ignorant and dishonest men, whem they and the educated population look upon as little better than savages. To me it looked very ommons, the passage of those twelve field guns in battery through the streets of Charleston. A spark, only just a little spark, may light a fire that the water of an ocean may not extinguish.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of Prentice's Hat Factory-Loss About Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. o'clock hast evening, and the Fire Department, under the leadership of Chief Engineer Nevins, were soon engaged in the conflict with the devouring element. The rain fell heavily, and the blaze, which shot up far into the sombre gloom of night, carried with it myriad sparks and small particles of the burning material burning material from within the devogred structure, which proved to be Prentice's hat factory, situate on the block bounded by Raymond, Willoughby, Boltvar and Novin streets. The lurid glare of the fire attracted thousands of the more excitable

Prentice's hat factory, situate on the block bounded by Raymon!, Wilsoughy, Boltvar and Novus streets., The bridging of the fire streated thousands of the more excitable portions of the surrounds thabilistics of the city to the scene of action. In sidewalks, and specified the petting rain, then the sidewalks, and specified rain, the sidewalks, and specified recitedly as to the housestops and windows, and specified excitedly as to the housestops and windows, and specified excitedly as to the housestops and windows, and specified excitedly as to the housestops and windows, and specified excitedly as the the surpressed.

A SROND ALARM was order the first and the residues of the department were prompt in lending a response. The police were on band and with the exception of patrolman No. 557, of the Fourth precinct, were efficient in preserving order. The officer named, with thinted breath and in an excited and insolent manner, was more than officious in expelling from the line formed about the fire those whose duty required their presence there.

CONFIDERABLE ALARM WAS OCCASIONED omong the mass of spectators by the report of the boiler expositions which occurred within an interval of ten minutes, Fortunately the iron debris was prevented from spreading by the heavy frame net and brick work which feel upon them. The walls fell in with a loud crash and went far toward smothering the flame which raged beneath.

THE BUILDING.

which was owned by James, H. Prentice, was of brick and six stories in height. It was from twenty to forty feet in depth and one hundred and sixy feet long and fronted on Raymond street, near the jail. It coat \$50,000. Adjoining the main factory were several brick extensions and small wooden structures, all of which were owned by Mr. Prentice. One of the buildings hadly daffinged on Raymond street, near the jail. It coat \$50,000. Adjoining the main factory were several brick extensions and small wooden structures, all of which were owned by Mr. Prentice. of one of the buildings badly daffinged on

SAD DROWNING CASE AT COLLINSVILLE, CONY. On Wednesday, the 19th ult., a man crossing the small bridge just below the freight depot at Collinsville, Conn., heard a splash like the noise of some one falling into the water. This he reported, and a crowd soon gathered and search was made and kept up till midnight without inding search was made and kept up till midnight without inding any one. Shortly after midnight it was found that two girs, aged eight and thirteen years respectively, named Alece and Mary Mack, had been sent over the river to the drug store for medicine and had not been heard of since. It was subsequently discovered that they had started to go home with a mean named. Michael Glynn, who used to board in their family, and it is su posed that all thee wasked off to the right of the bridge, where there is no railing. At this spot is a stone wait eight feet above the water, which is about ten feet deep. The man drowned was unmarried and the girls were the eldest of the family, and ages greatly beloved by all who knew them. The event has cast a gloom over the entire community, and the affliction of the parents of the girls is very great. None of the bodies have been as yet recovered.

At a meeting of the Magnus Gross Association held last evening at their rooms, 200 Third avenue, omplete preparations were made for the opening banquet of the association, which is to take place on the 11th Inst. Addresses were made by G. N. Her-man, Alderman Guntzer, J. Carpenter, Dr. O'Sulli-van, Jacob Kochler and Dr. Nagle.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 3-5 P. M.—Consols closed at 1835 for money and the account. American securities firmer. United States five-twenties, 1862, 7045, 1858, 5045, 1858, 5045, 1858, 5045, 1858, 5045, 1858, 5045, 1858, 5045, 1858, 5045, 1858, 5075,

foot up 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export.

Livernool. Phovisions Market.—London, May 3—
Evening.—Bacon—Cumberland out, 37s. 6d. Lard, 52s. 6d. per cwt. Pork, 70s. per bol. for extra prime mess.

London Produck Market.—London, May 3—Evening.—Liused oil, 23s. 223s.

Livernool. Phoduck Market.—Livernool, May 3—Evening.—Pine rosh, 17s. 6d. for best pale American.

Livernool. Brandstuffs Market.—Livernool., May 3.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s 6d. per quarter for new. Oats, 8s. 3d. per bushel.

3d. per bushei.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL. May 3.—Arrived, ships Alexander Marshall, from New York April 10, with 2,021 bales of cotton; James Jardine, from Sawannah April 4, with 2,345 baies; Fhomas Dunham, from Sawannah Ajril 4, with 4,007 bules; barka Nuova Haffaliao, from New Orleans March 2, with 2,339 bales; Crimes, from Galveston March 18, with 1,424 baies; Blair Atho, from Galveston March 8, with 1,173 baies: bris Simods, from Sawannah March 3, with 1,173 baies: bris Simods, from Sawannah March 19, with 1,310 baies.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The Miners Return to Work on the Old Basis.

The Influence of the Herald in the Coal Regions - The Officers of the W. B. A. Sugtained-Difficulties to Be Settled by Local Arbitration-Another and Fiercer Battle Between Capital and Labor in Prospect.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 8, 1871.

The advice of the Herald with regard to local arbitration has at last been officially accepted. The General Council of the Miner's Union met here today, with a very full representation of delegates. Mr. Kealy stated that the main reason for the call of this special session was to tender his resignation on account of the reports that had been circulated to the effect that himself and the other officers of the Union were the great drawbacks to a speedy resumption of mining in the coal regions. It has been said that a desire on the part of the officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to retain their positions and draw their salaries was the great cause of the deadlock. For his part he had only to say that he never had been paid a salary, Mr. Siney being the only officer in the Workingmen's Benevolent Association who is paid a salary. The operators decline to treat with the present offcials of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. He would advise the General Council to elect other officers, and thus deprive the operators and other interested parties of such a ridiculous excuse to heap reproaches on the officers of the association. Siney followed Kealy in a speech in favor of accepting his own and Kealy's resignation. He said they owed it to themselves and the public to nail the lie right here. He was the only officer receiving a salary, and was willing to renounce salary and office for the good of the men, if by so doing he could help them.

question was put to the Council whether the resignations should be accepted. A unanimous "No was the response, and President Kealy was given to understand that his resignation could not be ac-cepted, no matter what the operators might say of him.

cepted, no matter what the operators might say of him.

The reports from the different counties were then called for, with the following result:—

Carbon—Negotia: ions pending; compromise will probably be effected in a few days.

Columbia—All idle except one colliery.

Northumberiand—Part of three districts working on three dollar basis. Others not working, on account of deadlock. Those who are at work are shipping by Northern Central.

A delegate from the lower part of this county reported that they had not been working for eight months. They were first induced to saspend through sympathy with Schuyikill county, and cannot work now on account of high tolls on Reading road.

Luzerne reported all idle but one colliery, which resumed this morning on the basis of 1889.
Schuylkill county, as a county, rejected the operators' recent offer. Some of the districts are in favor of accepting it if the operators will guarantee

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Kealy received a telegram from Wikesbarre announcing that the Wikesbarre distinct would resume work to-morrow on the basis of 1869. The reading of the despatch was received with the greatest applianse. It was received as a victory for the namers, who had neld back from the beginning of the suspension for this basis, and as an evidence that the deadlock had at last been broken.

at last been broken.

A Delegate reported that George W. Cole had informed him that the operators would witingly pay the three dollar bass if the umpire said so, and he deemed it advisable to submit the propositions of both miners and operators for the umpire's deci-Mr. Reese then offered the following resolution

Resolved, That each county shall settle the existing diffi-culties by local arbitration, or in any other manner they may deem best under existing circumstances, with the full sanction of the Council. cuttles by local aroundation, of counstances, with the full sanction of the Council.

This is, to all intents and purposes, an admission of deleat on the part of the miners. They would have accepted the operators' offer to-day, but they wish to yield as gracefully as possible. With starvation staring them in the face and no funds to fight the combinations of capital that have been brought to hear against them they admit any longer head out they informed me to day that while no internally opposed anything that would seem like giving in to the capitalists the necessities of the hour forced them to it. The struggle is ended, and the miners have for a time been vanquished by the absolute demands of hunger. The organization, however, is not weakened. The Working men's Benevolent Association shift hives and will continue to do so. Plans for the more perfect working of the organization in harmony in the future are now being matured. The miners will yet strike another blow for principle, and, with more money to back them and time petitical influence they have developed in this struggle, the next fight will probably have a different end.

The different districts in Scauglkill county will call meetings at once, and proceed to a settlement of their difficulties by local arbitration, the plan so often proposed in high give over the result of to-day's

of their dimethies by local arbitration, the plan so often proposed in the columns of the Herald. The operators are in high giee over the result of to-day's meeting, and confidently look forward to immediate resumption in Schuylkill county. Carbon, Northumberland and Columba counties will soon follow suit, and, from present appearances, the great coal strike will soon be a thing of the past.

John Siney, President of the Schuylkill branch of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, whil speak at the labor reform meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday evening next.

John Parker, editor of the Anthracite Monetor, the miners' organ, was re-elected for another year by the stockhelders of that paper yesterday.

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The miners' organ, was re-elected for another year by the stockhelders of their sincere thanks to the Herald for the unwavering sympathy it has manifested for them in their great struggle for their rights as they understand them, and they express the belief that no acts of theirs in the future will cause the Herald to withdraw that sympathy.

The Resumption in Wilkesbarre-No Redu tion of Wages-Dismal Aspect of Affaire to Scrantou-The Luckawanna Miners Becom. ing Desperate-The Milliary Force

WILKESBARRE, May 3, 1871.

Although it was well understood last evening that the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company would commence operations to-morrow the negotiations were not concluded until this afternoon, when the men held a meeting and decided to go to work upon terms proposed by Mr. Parish. With very insignificant modifications these are the same as the men were working under up to the time of suspension in January. Mr. Parrish pays the basis of 1860 uniformity mitted to the decree of Judge Eiwell, the arbitrative umpire, in relation to the management of the mines These are practically the only differences in the rela tions between the parties. The suspension of Mr. Parrish's mines/ has been prolonged by the question in regard to the men of the Hartford mine, who submit to a reduction of five cents on a car. As the voin has greatly proved in facility for working and is still growing better, the taking off of the five cents excess is really no reduction at all in the wages of miners and laborers in that particular mine when compared with the rates received by men employed in other portions of Mr. Parrish's extensive works.
In recording the break of the deadlock in Wyom

ing Vailey permit me to say that an important fact is being covered up by the adnerents of the coal conspiracy in the north part of the county, having contrived to obtain they of pearly all the avenues of information from Scranton, by means best known to themselves. It is not so generally known as it should be that the

It is not so generally known as it should be that the miners in this region have all commenced work under the same rate of wages which prevailed when suspension was ordered by the General Council. This fact is important, because the corporations and their agents are endeavoring to convey the lieu that the men have submitted to a reduction. Why they should so studiously strive to conceal it is not highly except they would like it to appear that the Hyde Park men are more exacting in their demands than any others, which is not the case.

Affairs in Scranton are more gloomy to-day than ever before, and it seems more and more evident that the situation is more finan ever fraught will danger to the public peace. The expedients resorted to by the companies to compet the men in 650 to work have been intended to exasperate rather than harmonize, and they have wasted galions of vinegar where an oance of honey would have been more efficacious. It is not too much to say that the companies are directly responsible for the life which Scranton endures and for the evils which Scranton endures and for the evils which scranton endures and for the evils which scranton endures and prejudices of the mon they have employed, and sought by the most questionable and cesperate expedients to brake up an organization which the miners regard as precous as the apple of their geye or the blood of their ge caerr eye or tag blood of their heart. It is not necessary to reiterate the details of their course thus far pursued. The threatening danger is of the most importance. It is inkely to come in this way. When the mea become thoroughly convinced that it is useless to hope longer that the companies may combronise and conciliate, a most undesirable

smarting under a sense of wrong and humilistion produced by hunger and rendered desperate by contemplating the deprivation of their families—geaded by taunts of companies' officials and harassed by sinister counciliors—will not rush pell-mell into the mines at the corporations' bidding and upon the corporations' terms of eighty-six cents per car. Dotting the valleys for twenty miles are the girade-like structures of the companies, an easy prey to spirit of retallation and revenge; and there is no telling to what extremes desperate men may be implied when deprived of hope. But it is easy to imagine exigencies which may arise. That the miners will make no attack noon! telling to what extremes desperate men may be tempted when deprived of hope. But it is easy to imagine exigencies which may arise. That the miners will make no attack upon the mistary is certain, nor will they attempt to interfere with those whom they denominate "blacklegs," working for small operators, but the trouble may be expected when the large companies manage to starve the men into acts of violence and outrage. It will require a good sized standing army in Laokawanna valley to maintain order whenever it is made manifest that the miners are to be swayed by a sense of revenge instead of restrained by a confidence that the worst is past, and eventually the corporations will incline to more liberal propositions.

miners are to be swayed by a sense of revenge instead of restrained by a conditions will incline to more liberal propositions.

The depressed state of affairs in Scranton thus far into the summer must continue it there is no attempt to force matters. The miners acctare that they can hold out some time longer and not suffer more than they are now doing. Efforts will be made to have a colliery here, and, there go to work, and a show made of protection by the military, but the grand result will not be touched. The amount of coal produced will be too insignificant even for comment, and matters will hang along until the Gordian knot is untied or cut by some means not now apparent. We must wait for developments. The military force in Scranton has been increased to-day by a company from this borough. This movement has been rendered necessary by the details for the Tripp Slope and some other points where difficulty has been anticipated. Some of the officials of the large companies make light of the resumption in Wyoming Valley and say it will not effect their position in the least. This may og may not be true in 1859, when the basis system was industriated, the large companies held out about six weeks and declared as fervently then as now that they would never yield their men an advance. Eventually they did yield and gave the miners more than they ever asked for and more than they ever expected, thus actually educating to the very prolonged resistance and expectancy which they now so bitterly combating but on all hands it is conceded that the would never yield their men an advance. Eventually they did yield and gave the miners more than they ever asked for and more than they ever expected, thus actually educating to the very prolonged resistance and expectancy which they now so bitterly combating to a limit of a far and the condition of things is extremely gloomy and unpromising, and business men, although their strait is very much exaggerated, are darkly, deeply, beautifully dide.

A significant event took place at Sc

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Meeting of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad-Election Officers. CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, held in this city to-day, Vice President Schuyler Colfax, presided, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:-Horace F. Clark, Allow the chang year: -Horace F. Clark, James H. Banker, Augustus Schell, Exartan Boody, New York; William Williams, Buralo; Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, Jr.; Stillman Witt, Cleveland; William L. Scott, Milton Cartwright, John A. Tracy, Eric; Albert Keep, Chicago; William D. Bishop, Bridgeport, Conn. There is but one change from the Board of last year.—William D. Bishop in place of Alanson Robinson, of Buffalo, deceased. There was but one ticket in the field, and the election went

of smoothly.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the road:—President, Horace F. Clark, of New York; Vice President Augustus Schell, of New York; Treasurer, James H. Banker; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, George B. Ely; Auditor, C. P. Leland, of Cleveland; General Managor, J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland; General Managor, J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland; General Superintendent Charles F. Hatch, of Cleveland; General Freight Agent, Addison Hills, of Cleveland; Assistant General Freight Agent, Charles M. Gray, of Checago; General Treket Agent, J. W. Cary, of Checago; General Tieket Agent, J. W. Cary, of Checago; General Tieket Agent, Charles Shore Division, Charles Collins, of Checland; Chief Engineer of the Michigan Southern Division, Charles Phine, of Chicago.

Contract. FORT ERIE, Canada, May 3, 1871.

Contracts have been executed for the -portions of the Canada Southern Railway between Amberstburg, St. Clair and Baffalo, the work to be vigorously prosecuted over all sections of the line simultaneously. The line will be opened for travel January 1, 1873.

A New Railroad Company in Indiana. Articles of association were fied to-day at the Secretary of State's office for the Brazil and Chicago Air Line Railroad.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., May 3, 1871.

James Palmer, President, and several directors of the Burlington and Southeastern Railroad, arrived here Thursday for the purpose of perfecting a con-scittation of their company with that of the St. Joseph and Iowa Rattroad.

The Memphis and Ohlo Rullroad Bonds En-

dorsed.

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1871.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisians and Nashville Railroad to-day, the president and diand Assivine Railroad to day, the president and di-rectors were authorized to lease the Nashville and Bacatur Railroad, and make such contracts for the completion and control of the North and South Ala-bama as is best for the interests of the Lonisville and Kashville road. A resolution was also adopted to guarantee and endorse \$3,500,000 seven per cont thirty year bonds of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad,

Rallroad Matters In Maine.

By a vote of 5,360 year to 22 mays the stockholders of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad voted this afternoon to lease their read to the Maine Central Company for fifty years from the 10th of May, at an annual rent of \$33,000. SENATOR SCHERZ AT HOME.

BELFAST, Me., May 3, 1871.

dresses by Democrats and Liberat Republienns-The Senator Still in the Republican Sr. Louis, May 3, 1871.

The serenade given to Senator Sahurz at the Southern Hotel last night was one of the largest demonstrations made in this city for a long time. demonstrations made in this city for a long time, Delegations from all parts of the city with bands and lanterns attended it, and the block in front of the hotel was completely flied with people. After the performance of several pieces of music by three bands, Samuel L. Gover, on behalf of the democrats, welcomed the Senator in a trief speech, in which he gave him high praise for his opposition to the St. Domingo scheme and the Ku Klux bill and for his efforts in the direction of tartif reform.

Colonel William M. Grosvenor then spoke on behalf of the liferal republicans. He said:—"We meet to-night, not as republicans or as domocrats, but as citizens to express our admiration of our Senator." He also enorgized Mr. Schurz for his efforts in the Senate in behalf of liberal measures.

Senator Schurz then came forward and addressed the assemblage. He said he saw belone him thousands of republicans with whom he had for years co-operated in the agreeday of republican principles, and thousands of democrats who have not come with the expectation that I have gone ever to their party, but was testify their appreciation of the sorrit in which I have served the common interests of the whole American people." He said no was giad to see the two parties united before him to-night. Delegations from all parts of the city with bands and

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrangements for the Annual Meeting Is Boston Completed. BUSTON, May 3, 1871.

The arrangements of the Executive Committee for the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Roston on May 13 are almost completed. About 250 members of the society are expected About 250 members of the society are expected to be present, and in addition 503 special invitations will be issued. The literary exercises will take place in the Globe theater, commencing at eleven o'clock A. M. General Meade, the president of the association, will preside. The Rev. Philip Brooks will make the opening prayer; Brovet Major General Lucios Fatronist, Governor of Wisconsin, will deliver the oration, and Brot flatte will read the poem. Glimore's band will farmish the music. After the literary exercises the regular meeting of the Society for choice of officers will be held. At helf-pass seven o'clock P. M. a grand banquet whi be given at the Revere House.

A free in Plymenth, Chic, on Tuesday night, totally destroyed the American Hotel and stables belonding thereto, not several facts. Loss about \$15.00 partially averaed by insurance in the fellowing compacing—fallon, of New York; Home, or Columbia, thems, or Hauteria, Fun and Tentonia, of Versianii Knox County Mutual, Mount Yernel and Olens Fails, or Olens Fails, N. v.